FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1835. [NO 958.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Rooms, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
October 1, 1835. 57tf.

The Register and Star, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; Advocate, Halifax; Courier, Charleston; Chronicle, Augusta; Mercantile Advertiser, Mobile, and Bulletin, New Orleans, will please give the above three insertions and send their account to this office for payment.

WHOLESALE DRY GOOD & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.
FOOT OF HAY MOUNT,
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscribers are now receiving in part their *Fall Supplies of seasonable GOODS*, the whole of which are exported during the present week, and which will comprise 320 PACKAGES, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

Fine Fur and Wool Hats,
Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Ladies' and Misses' Tuscan and Leghorn Bonnets,
Ingrain and Cotton Carpeting,
Women's and Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Misses' and Children's fine Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Duck Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Bench Baskets,
Band Boxes,
Brown, green, white and yellow Shoe and Fitting Thread,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
Harness Trimmings, &c.,
Saddles and Bridles,
Gig back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Coffee Mills,
25 thousand Havanna Segars, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise a more general assortment than can be found in any one House in this market, which is offered at WHOLESALE exclusive. And to which the attention of their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

—ALSO—
A general assortment of NEGRO CLOTHS and BLANKETS, well worthy the attention of Planters.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply, comprising a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Calicoes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Circassians, plain and figured Flannels, Apron Checks, English and French Merinos, Bombazetts, Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, black and coloured Gro de-Naps; Italian, Sinchew, Gro-de-Swiss and Sarsnet Silks, Cravats, Stocks, Pongee Hdkffs., fancy silk Shawls, Thibet, Wool, Gauze, Valencia and Cashmere Hdkffs. Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkffs, Fur Tippets, shell, horn and ivory Combs, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, worsted and cotton Hose, Ladies' horseskin and silk Gloves, Razors, Straps, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Pearl and Ivory shirt Buttons, coat, vest and suspender Buttons.

Britannia table and tea Spoons,
Plated do do do.
German silver do do do.
Ladies' Morocco and leather Shoes,
Brogans, Prunella Shoes and Slippers,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange and Rose Water,
Essences of Cinnamon and Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops, Laudanum,
Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices

HENRY P. PECK.
Fayetteville, October 6. 57-8w.

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on Friday the 30th ult a bright SORREL HORSE, about 8 years old, has a blaze in the face, the fore-top cut close, and was heavily shod with steel toed shoes. The person who may have taken him up will be liberally rewarded by sending to

D. G. MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5th, 1835. 57-2w.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS just receiving his usual supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Lately selected in the New York Market.

The assortment is very extensive and consists of BRITISH, CHINA and AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season. His customers and friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Fayetteville, October 5, 1835. 57 2m

—ALSO—
150 Casks Thomastown Lime.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.
Hastings, Pierce & Co.

WOULD now very respectfully invite all those merchants who are in the habit and can with convenience purchase their Goods in Petersburg, to call and examine their stock of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

Previous to purchasing elsewhere. They flatter themselves they will now be able to accommodate and please almost every one with both article and price. As a great many of their Goods are manufactured in their own Factory at the North, under the immediate circumspection of one of the partners, and the balance of their stock purchased by another partner who has spent two months amongst manufactures of different sections of the country, and has endeavored to make such a selection of Goods as we think cannot and hope will not fail to suit and please both purchaser and consumer — And now, after having laid in with the utmost care, direct from the manufacturer, and as cheap as the cheapest, a fresh and extensive assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the coming season, we can assure those merchants one and all who may favor us with a call, that we shall use our best endeavors to make it to their advantage. We can and will sell them any Goods in our line quite as low as they can be purchased in New York or any other part of the country by the same quantity; and our accommodations for payment shall be as good as any.

We invite dealers indiscriminately to call in and examine our stock and prices, assuring them that we shall take much pleasure in exhibiting our Goods, while to purchase will be at their option.

HASTINGS, PIERCE & CO
Petersburg, Sept 22 57 4w

WANTED TO HIRE, until the first of January next, a NEGRO BOY from 15 to 20 years of age. Apply at this Office.

October 5th, 1835. 57-tf

North Carolina Christian
ALMANACK,
FOR 1836.

To be had for $6 per gross, at the Store of

GEORGE McNEILL.
October 5 57-tf

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
October 6, 1835. 57 tf.

500 LABORERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will employ 500 or more good Laborers, to work on the Georgia Railroad, leading from Augusta to Greensborough, at $13 per month of 26 days work and Board. A guarantee of punctual payments in behalf of the Railroad Company, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to D. Jordan, Sen., or Dillon Jordan, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

DAVID COOPER & BROTHERS.
Contractors, formerly of the Petersburg & Ports mouth and Roanoke Railroads in Virginia
October 3, 1835. 57-4tp

LARGE SALE OF
GROCERIES,
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st day of October, will be sold at our Auction Store in Fayetteville, on a credit of 3 and 4 months, the following valuable GROCERIES, viz:

100 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Cuba do,
50 do St. Domingo do,
75 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. P. R. Sugars,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 kegs Nails,
5 tons well assorted Castings,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3000 bushels St. Ubes Salt, (handsome quality,)
400 sacks Liverpool do,
15 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
10 barrels green Copperas,
25 boxes 8×10 Window Glass.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
September 28, 1835. 56-4s

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by

C. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.
Fayetteville Sept. 29, 1835 56tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.
September 28

Notice.

A BILL of Exchange, drawn by Arch'd McRae, Wilmington, in favor of W S. Campbell, August 15, 1835, at 90 days date, accepted by Willkings & Belden, for Six hundred and Sixteen 47 100 dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Sept. 28, 1835 56 tf.

J. GALES & SON'S
ALMANAC,
FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E J HALE

YARBROUGH & RAY,

HAVE received their Fall Supply of GOODS, which they offer on accommodating terms.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART, OF

1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
2,500 bushels ditto ditto,
2,000 ditto Turk's Island ditto,
30 hhds Molasses,
25 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
200 bags Porto Rico and Rio Coffee,
10 do do Java ditto,
20 tons assort'd Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto hoop and band Iron,
125 kegs Nails,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole Leather,
150 sides Harness and Skirting ditto,
15 bbls Tanner's Oil,
50 ditto No. 3 Mackerel,
5 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
30 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 pieces heavy and light Bagging.

Fayetteville Sept. 21 1835 55 4t.

SEPTEMBER, 1835.

Fresh Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO., would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving by the ship Tally Ho from Liverpool, their entire importation of British DRY GOODS. These with others bought in the different markets will be opened with all possible despatch; their assortment will be fully equal to any heretofore offered. Particulars in a future advertisement.

Petersburg, (Va.) Sept 14, 1835. 55 4t.

Valuable LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 17th of October next, I will sell, at Public Auction, on the Premises, that valuable tract of LAND, whereon Jesse Newberry now lives, containing 130 Acres, together with Corn, Fodder, and other articles. Terms of sale made known at the time

JONATHAN EVANS.
September 15, 1835 55ts.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

	TAX
1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100,	$0 50
1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 polls, value $300,	3 50
1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam Pearce, for M J. McDowell, value $25,	13
1 do. Kenneday street, do by Sam. Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30,	15
1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val. $300	1 50
The following are returned as unlisted.	
1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150,	75
3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150,	75
2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600,	3 00
1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50,	25
1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co. value $300,	1 50
1 do. Wilmington Road, do do., Moses Robeson, value $300,	1 50
1 do. corner of Hillsboro' and Rowan streets, the owner unknown, value $300,	1 50
1 do do do do do do. joins Edith James, value $100,	50
1 do. back of Brick Row, formerly given in by Jno. W. Howell, value $50,	25

G DEMING, *Collector.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1835 54tds.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks. Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

Bank of Cape Fear,
9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-tIN.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Double Tin Bathing Tubs,
A FIRST RATE ARTICLE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will keep constantly, ready made BATHING TUBS, made of two cross double Tin. He will keep one to hire in cases of sickness, on moderate terms

JAMES MARTINE.
August 31, 1835. 52-eow4w.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.
September 21, 1835. 55-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.
February 20, 1835 25tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.
March 31, 1835

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.
September 22, 1835.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Tuesday, June 30.

Gen. DOCKERY rose to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Craven, who had just addressed the House so eloquently, viz: That the propriety of amending this article be submitted to the People in a distinct and separate proposition. To incorporate it in the Constitution, would endanger its ratification by the people. After the satisfactory exposition of the principles of the Catholic Faith by the gentleman from Craven, he was willing individually, to amend the article, but could not jeopard their whole labors here, by interfering with it.

Gen D said, it had become very fashionable here, and fashion was contagious, for gentlemen to give an expose of their Religious tenets. The gentleman from Buncombe, (Gov. Swain) said he belonged to the Presbyterian Church, if he had never been turned out. He (Gen. D.) belonged to the Baptist Church, and was certain he had not been turned out. But though a member of that Church, he was not disposed to exclude Catholics from office, however all who were opposed to the alteration of that Article at this juncture, might be denounced as bigots or branded as fanatics. Was no respect to be paid to the feelings or prejudices of the people, on this question? Whatever other political sins he might have to answer for, no one could accuse him of paying too much court to the people; on the contrary, his friends thought he paid too little; but when their wishes were known, they ought to be respected.

Much had been said by the gentleman from Craven, in relation to the overtures made to the East from the West. In his section of country, nine-tenths of the people were not aware that this Article was to be touched. And why, sir? Because the publications referred to, were not distributed extensively in the West, information in that quarter not being necessary, as was imagined; but the East was flooded with pamphlets. It was sufficient for the West to know that a Convention was to be called to redress their grievances on the score of unequal Representation. As to the vote on Convention being thinner one year, than another, to which the gentleman had alluded, it was owing to the circumstance of the people having discovered that this article was to be changed. At one of the election grounds in his county, he had been asked by several gentlemen, if the Constitution, when formed, would be submitted to the people. On his assurance, that it would, they then said they would vote for calling a Convention, reserving the right to vote against the Constitution if this Article were interfered with.

Gen. D. repeated that he wished to shew that he did not deserve to be branded as a bigot; for, if an opportunity were offered him for voting to amend the Article at the polls, he would do so.—He would do so in Convention, but from a conviction that the people would reject the Constitution if it were altered.

Mr. GASTON said, that having expressed his views so fully, it was with extreme reluctance he rose to say another word. He had intended, when a similar suggestion to that now made by the kind gentleman from Richmond, was thrown out by the gentleman from Greene (General Speight) to have said a word in reply. The gentlemen seem to predicate their suggestions on the ground that *he* had some particular, personal interest in this matter. He begged to assure them that this was not the case—that if Catholics were excluded from office, no man in the State would feel less pain at the circumstance than he would. He believed if a downright attack were made upon Religious freedom by the retention of this article, it would stir up the real good sense of the people; and after a little effervescence of feeling had worked off, that there would be, from the mountain to the sea board, but one sentiment of dissatisfaction.

With regard to the suggestion about detached amendments, he was for two reasons opposed to it. In the first place, we have no authority to do it; and in the second, if we had, we ought not.—We are to submit an *entire* Constitution to the people—not detached amendments—it must go to them as an *unit*.

Mr HARRINGTON did not rise to inflict a speech on the Committee, but simply to say, that 12 years ago, having had the honor to propose that this stain should be blotted from our escutcheon, he was now, as then, disposed to incur any responsibility which might rest upon him. His voice, it was true, had not been heard in this discussion, but his silence must not be construed into a wish to skulk from duty. He was prepared to go for the most liberal amendment.

Dr. SMITH regretted that he should be again called to address the Committee on this question, but circumstances rendered it necessary he should appear either in person or by Attorney. It would seem that the Convention had assembled to discuss the expediency of establishing some new Religion, or to witness the trial of the County of Orange and her Delegates on this floor. He had yet to learn what either of them had done to merit such particular distinction. He felt it to be his duty to submit a few observations, in reply to the gentleman from Craven, who had singled out the people of Orange as a target to shoot at; though, as the Chairman of this Committee well knew, he did not possess the physical ability to go into an elaborate investigation of matters, which he once enjoyed.

In 1828, he was a member of the informal Convention, held in this City, to which the gentleman from Craven had alluded. This Article was discussed in that Convention, and was retained in the Constitution presented to the people. His own impression at the time, was, that it ought to be altered, but more mature reflection had changed his opinion. His name had also been read out by the gentleman, as composing one of a Committee appointed to distribute an Address, in which the exaggeration of this Article was recommended. It was true, that the appointment had been conferred upon him, but it was equally true, that he had not distributed the documents forwarded to him. They were sent to his Office in Hillsborough, where, he presumed, the greater portion of them yet remained. But suppose it all true! that he had circulated them, and that the people of Orange were once in favor of an amendment of this Article and were now opposed to it? He wanted to know who had the right to say they should not change their opinions as often as they pleased.—They had the right and were not to be arraigned on this floor for the exercise of it. They also had the right to instruct their Delegates; for every community is privileged to express its opinions, and the right to do so in smaller matters, involves the right to do so on more important questions. Is Orange County, with her 2500 voters, too insignificant to be heard on this floor? Whatever others thought, he felt himself bound to obey the known wishes of his constituents, and he should do so.

Allusion has also been made, said Dr. S. to the small number of votes by which I was elected a Delegate of this body. The vote was not a large one, it is true Sir, but it was large enough to elect me. But why was the vote so small? There were ten Candidates, every one of whom was probably more worthy than himself but the people did not think so, and the vote was divided among so many, that the largest vote was a small one.—This, Sir, is the reason. However, he had been sent here by twenty votes, he should consider himself as representing the whole county of Orange. He was born and raised there, and ought to be presumed to know the feelings and wishes of the people.

Dr. S said, that for the remarks which he had previously submitted on this question, he had been called a bigot; but he imagined that he was about as free from the influence of Priestcraft as any gentleman on that floor. The object of all governments is to secure the happiness of the people; and when the wishes of the people are known, a good government will conform to them. In the British Government, within a few years, how often has the Sovereign himself been compelled to yield to the force of public opinion as a matter of policy. The same results have occurred in France; and elsewhere, the most powerful Sovereigns have bowed with deference to its irresistible influence. It is more operative in this country, and the principle applies with equal force to large or small communities of men.

Sir, said Dr S there is no reason why this article should be amended—there is no emergency which demands it. What persecutions have been attempted, that gentlemen are so excited? He had said nothing in disparagement of Roman Catholics; he had as much respect for some Catholics that he knew, as any member of this Convention But he was not willing, by expunging this Article, to let in Turks, Hindoos and Jews. They might call him a bigot as much as they pleased, but he would not consent to his. In what way could we bind them to a proper discharge of their duties, if we should admit them? Must we swear the Turk on the Koran—must we separate the Holy Scriptures, that we may swear the Jew on the Old Testament? If a Turk comes to our country, let him be a Mussulman and enjoy his Religion; but if he trusts himself into our Civil Compact, he ought to worship as Christians worship And whatever the gentleman from Craven might think, he could not concur in his latitudinarian doctrines of Religious freedom. As an American citizen, and a native born son of North Carolina, he was willing that every sect should indulge in their own peculiar species of worship; but he was not willing that they should fill the high places of the land. The rights of men are necessarily restricted. The Minister of the Gospel is precluded from a seat in the Legislature, because policy requires it, and there are various other restraints. No one is eligible to the Legislature who does not possess landed property; a man cannot vote for a Senator unless he owns a freehold. These are civil rights, as contra-distinguished from natural rights; and no man should be branded as a bigot, because he considers *that* Government best, which restrains fewest of the natural rights of men. The right of conscience was a natural right—it did not grow out of the regulation of Society.

The gentleman from Craven had charged the West with holding out false colors to the East as an inducement for them to meet in Convention. The West wanted nothing but sheer right, and if the East have aided them to obtain it, they did so doubtless from correct principles. He never imagined himself, that they were to give a consideration for the vote of the East. He stood perfectly acquitted to himself of the charge of having made any bargain touching the matter. He thought that the discussion would end as it has, and that was one reason why he endeavored to prevent it, in the first instance, by moving to lay the Resolution on the table. It was not true in point of fact, that this was an Eastern and Western question; for so far as he had been enabled to judge from conversation with Eastern gentlemen, they were more unequivocally opposed to an alteration of this Article than the West themselves, who, it is said, held out the amendment of this Article as a bait. He did not wish to offer any violence to the understanding which had hitherto existed between the two sections, and regretted that he had to tres-

pass again on the time of the Committee, but having been instructed by an unequivocal expression of public opinion, he felt bound to state the fact.

Dr. S. said he was willing to yield to the voice of the people; and if this was deemed so important a matter, why not submit it to them, as a separate proposition. If they would do it, at the next August Election, his word for it, the question against expunging the Article would be decided by an overwhelming majority. Has it come to this, that the sovereign will of the people shall not rule? And that there shall be no expression of it, because it may come into collision with this body?—It was the most Anti-Republican doctrine he ever heard broached, and was certainly one which could not receive the sanction of this Convention.

Wednesday, July 1

The Convention took up the Report of the Committee of the Whole on the 32d Section; when Mr. Edwards moved to amend the Report by inserting the following, viz:

"That all men having a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, all religious tests as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free Government."

Mr. GAITHER, from Burke, said, he preferred the Report of the Committee of the whole to the proposed amendment. He would, himself, be in favor of the most liberal amendment to this article of the Constitution, for he considered it a blot on that instrument; but as he was convinced it was the desire of a considerable portion of his constituents to retain the Article, and that if any great alteration was made in it, they would not accept of the amended Constitution, rather than run the risk of the loss of that, he should accept of the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Wilkes (Gen. Wellborn,) as reported by the Committee of the whole. Mr. G. was sorry that so strong a prejudice should prevail in his section of the country against the Roman Catholic Religion; but that he had no doubt when the people came to read the able exposition of the doctrines of that Religion which had been given to this Convention by the gentleman from Craven, [Judge Gaston] these prejudices would entirely vanish, and the amended Constitution would be well received.

Mr. JOINER, rose, he said, to make a speech, but it should be a short one. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the article of the Constitution under consideration, and therefore opposed to any amendment of it. He had no doubt the framers of the Constitution had good reasons for placing this article in it, and he wished to retain it. He believed it was intended to prevent the Roman Catholics from being admitted to office in the Government, and he approved of it. He wished to keep it as *sleeping thunder* to be used when wanted.

The question on Mr. Edwards's proposed amendment was taken by Yeas and Nays [which have been already published] and negatived 87 votes to 36

Gen. Jacocks then offered an amendment, in the following words:

"No person who shall deny the being of a God, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State; provided that the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State."

The question on this Amendment was taken without debate, by Yeas and Nays (already published) and was negatived by 82 votes to 42.

Mr. HOLMES then proposed the following substitute. "That no person who shall deny the being of a God, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the Civil Department within this State. The exercise and enjoyment of every religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State, provided the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse or justify practices incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, and provided further, that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, or mode of worship."

The question on this Amendment was taken without debate, by Yeas and Nays (already published) and was negatived 78 votes to 46.

Governor SWAIN observed, that as it appeared evident, from what had taken place, that no other amendment to the section in question would be adopted, than that moved by the gentleman from Wilkes, which had been reported by the Committee of the Whole, he hoped the Members of the Convention would forbear to offer any further amendment, and act at once on that.

Gov BRANCH said, it was not his intent to vote for the amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole. He had voted in favor of every liberal proposition for amending this objectionable section; but he did not consider the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Wilkes as removing the stain from our Constitution, and would not, therefore, vote for it. He would not flinch from a performance of his duty, whatever others might do. He would throw out a *tub to the whale*. Striking out the word *Protestant*, and inserting *Christian* would not cure the evil; for he believed that there were some people so ignorant, or so blinded by prejudice, as to believe that *Catholics* were not *Christians*. Met as we are, said Governor B. to amend our Constitution, we ought to do it effectually, and not to accommodate the ill-founded prejudices of the people. Why, said he, are the Jews to be excluded from office? They were the favorite people of the Almighty. Our Saviour and his disciples were Jews; and are there not men amongst the Jews as talented, as virtuous, as well qualified to fill any office in our Government as any other citizens in our community. A Jew may be appointed to any office under the General Government. He may be raised to the Presidency of the U. States. And why shall we refuse to admit him to any office under our Government? He was opposed to all religious tests for office, and should therefore vote against this amendment.

Judge DANIEL wished to offer the Amendment which he had brought forward in Committee of the Whole, in order to obtain the Yeas and Nays upon it. It was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to remove the disqualifications for office contained in the 32d Article, from all who do not deny the being of a God and an accountability to Him for the deeds done in the body."

The question on this amendment was taken without debate, by Yeas and Nays and negatived 80 votes to 46.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole being under consideration:

Mr. FISHER said, he should vote for the amendment which was reported from the Committee of the whole—namely to strike out of the 32d section of the Constitution the word *Protestant*, and instead thereof insert the word *Christian*, so as to allow all who believe in the truth of the Christian Religion to hold civil office in the State.

In giving this vote, he was not influenced by the motives which the gentleman from Halifax (Gov. Branch) had so charitably attributed to the friends of the Amendment, that is, to throw the tub to the WHALE, as he pleased to call the people; not yet for the accommodation of a certain individual, as he supposes—but, for reasons which he would undertake to state for himself.

Mr. F. said he had listened with very strict attention to all that had been said on this subject; and, of all debates he had ever witnessed, this had taken the widest range. As regards TIME, it had swept over 18 centuries and as regards SPACE, it had travelled round the Globe; its range has been circumscribed only by the limits set to human imagination. If a stranger, uninformed as to the true state of the question, had dropped in here, and listened attentively to all that has been said, he must have come to the conclusion, that we were debating whether we should, or not, establish a cruel test oath to bind men's consciences; nay, most likely, he would have come to the conclusion, that we are about to establish the "Holy Inquisition" in North Carolina; that we are now preparing the wheel, and the rack, the thumb screws, and the hot irons, for the punishment of recusant Papists—that the merciless *Auto de fe* itself, was to be kindled up in the midst of this Protestant community.—Now, sir, is this so? Is it true, that we are about to establish a test oath? Is it true, that we are about to commence the work of persecution against a class of people for conscience sake? No, sir, it is not so. If gentlemen will descend from the clouds in which they have been wandering; if, from that "march of mind" we have heard so much about, they will please to march back to the regions of common sense, they will see that their imaginations have run away with them. What is the true state of the question before us? In the Constitution which our Revolutionary forefathers established for North Carolina in the year 1776, there is a clause designated as the 32d section, which provides, that no person who denies the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority of the old or new Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding civil office within this State. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, some have thought that a part of this Article is illiberal, and ought to be stricken out, and others have thought that the whole of it ought to be expunged. In consequence of these opinions, the Legislature in the act under which this Convention meets, gave a discretionary power to the Convention "to *amend* the 32d Article of the Constitution;" and the only question now before us is—Shall we *amend* it, or shall we leave it as it is? Some wish to amend it, others wish to strike it out altogether, and others again wish to leave it as it is. For my part said Mr. F. I am opposed to striking out the whole Article, but wish to amend it. To *amend*, is one thing—to strike out altogether, is another. We have a right to amend, but we have no power to destroy, and to strike out altogether would be to destroy.

Among the arguments advanced by those who are for striking out altogether, one is, that the 32d Article comes in direct conflict with the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, which says—"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Mr. F. said for his part, he could not see this conflict—this incompatibility. The 19th section of the Bill of Rights secured to all men the right of *worshipping* God according to the dictates of their own conscience; the 32d Article does not deny this right, nor take it away; it does not *prescribe* any mode of *worship*, or any set of religious principles—it only declares, that persons who deny the being of a God, &c. shall not be capable of holding civil office within this State.—Now, to shew that the 32d Article conflicts with the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, gentlemen must first prove, that it is necessary for men to hold civil office before they can worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Will any one rise up here and say, that you must first be in possession of a civil office in North Carolina, before you can exercise the freedom of conscience? No! no one will say so. The Turk, the Hindoo, the wild Savage of our own forests, can come among us and worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and there is nothing in our Constitution or laws to harm them, or to make them afraid; they, cannot only worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but they may acquire all the civil, and political rights of native-born citizens—they are protected in their persons and property—they may vote for the law-makers, and if the people choose to vote for them, they may occupy seats in the Legislature and become law-makers themselves. The 32d Article deprives them of none of these rights, either civil or religious, but it forbids them from holding civil office, *so long as they may deny the being of God*, or the other truths referred to in that Article. Surely, there is nothing so very cruel and proscriptive in this, as gentlemen would seem to make out. Mr. F. said, it appeared very strange to him, while gentlemen were so bitterly denouncing the 32d Article, that the 31st should have entirely escaped their notice. If the 32d Article excludes Atheists and Deists from civil office, does not the 31st go much farther—for it excludes Preachers of the Gospel, from seats in the Legislature? Will gentlemen contend that the doors to civil office shall be thrown open to Atheists and Deists, and that the Teachers of the Christian Religion shall be shut out from our Legislative halls? If it is a violation of principle to exclude the Atheist and Deist from office, is it not equally so to exclude the Preacher of the Gospel from the Legislature, and from seats in the Council of State?—But the sympathies of gentlemen seem to be with the one class, and not with the other. A Preacher of Mahomedanism may come among us, build his mosque, collect his congregation, and preach to them, and, if he has the civil qualifications, may be elected to, and take his seat in the Legislature, while the Teachers of our own Religion—of that Religion on which all our institutions stand, are denied the like privilege! and yet, gentlemen who talk so much about liberality and the march of mind have not uttered a single whisper against the 31st Article!

Mr. F. said, he would now state what to his mind was a very strong argument against *striking out* the 32d section. If we take up the Constitution and examine it, we will find that there are four Articles in it, which have reference to the Christian Religion—that is, the 19th section of the Bill of Rights, and the 31st, 32d and 34th sections of the Constitution. *Three* of these would seem rather to discountenance, or throw aside the Christian Religion, while the other one alone, namely, the 32d, seems to *recognise* it. Now sir, shall we, a Christian people, living in a Christian country, expunge from our fundamental law, the only Article which recognizes Christianity, and leave remaining the three Articles which would seem to discountenance it, and actually lay its Teachers under civil disabilities?

If the 32d Article was expunged from the Constitution, and the instrument then placed in the hands of an intelligent Turk, judging from it, what would he suppose our Religion to be? He would first read the 19th Article of the Bill of Rights, from which he would see that *all men*, Christian, Turk, and Jew, stand precisely on the same footing, and consequently, so far as this goes, in N. Carolina, the Christain has no advantage over the Turk. He would then come to the 31st Article, where he would see that Preachers of the Gospel are excluded from holding seats either in the Legislature or in the Council of State, but that Preachers of the Koran are not so forbidden; thus far he would see that the Constitution is more favorable to Mahomedanism than to Christianity. He would next come to the 34th Article. If he should have sagacity enough to discover the wisdom of the prohibition in this article, he would at the same time discover that a jealousy exists against "Religious Churches." Taken altogether, he will see nothing against the religion of the Turk, but an evident expression against the Christian Religion; and so far as he can judge from what is before him, he must doubt whether we are Christians. But now lay before him the 32d Article, and all his doubts will vanish, for in this he will see a full recognition of Christianity. Then, I ask again, shall we expunge the only Article that recognizes our Religion, and leave standing those Articles which appear rather to discountenance it? If we had power to strike out the whole, he did not know that any great evils would follow from doing so, for he had no fears for the Christian Religion. It had spread to what it now is, against all opposition—it grew up in despite of oppression, and has flourished under persecutions. We have nothing to fear for its final triumphs; but we have no such powers, and as the subject stands balanced in the Constitution as it now does, he was unwilling to expunge one side, and retain the other.

But, said Mr. F. let us take up the 32d section itself, examine its parts, and see if it be so very objectionable as some would make it out to be. The first clause is in these words.—"*That no person who shall deny the being of God*"—"shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit in the civil department within this Government." Now Sir, is this so very wrong? Is it bigotry and intolerance in a Christain community, to exclude from civil office the man who denies the being of God?—the WRETCH who can look up at the glorious sun—gaze on the starry heavens—"the spacious firmament on high," who can look abroad on the face of nature, or turn his eyes in on his own bosom, and yet deny the being of God? If it is bigotry to withhold civil trust, or moral confidence from such a wretch; then Sir, for one, I am willing to be written down as a bigot. Some gentlemen tell us that there are no such persons as *Atheists*, that is, no persons who deny the being of God. If they intend this assertion as an argument why the clause in question ought to be stricken out, then I meet it as follows. There are either such persons as Atheists, or there are not. If there be such persons, then they ought not to be trusted with office, or with any thing else; and, if there be no such persons, then this clause in the Constitution is at most but surplusage, and, as it takes up but little room, it may as well remain as an evidence of the honest precaution of our forefathers. But, Sir, I differ with gentlemen, when they say there are no such persons as Atheists. I cannot say, remarked Mr. F. that I know any such, but we have heard of them. We read that during the French Revolution, *Atheism* triumphed in all France. We read that the National Assembly expelled Christianity from the country, decreed the destruction of the Holy Bible and extirpated it from the land. It is a known fact, when the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the close of the French Revolution, sought to restore the sacred volume to France by printing in London an edition in the French language, after a diligent search, not a single copy of the Bible could be found in all Paris. We also read, that the National Convention at one time, was composed wholly of *Atheists*, who, to convince the world that they were *such*, passed a decree "*that death is an eternal sleep*." The learned gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) says, however, that they were not *Atheists*, but *Saducees*. Mr. F. said, he should not dispute about names, though, he would say, that this is the first time he had ever heard of *French* Saducees. Of this, he was confident, that the doctrines held by these French Saducees, were what we now call Atheism. The fact is, Atheism was openly professed and taught in France in that era. Lectures were delivered by the learned to prove the non-existence of a God. We are told, that on a certain occasion, one of the celebrated Philosophers of that day, mounted the public stage with the red cap of liberty on his head, and delivered an oration before a large assemblage, to prove that there is no God. In the progress of his Address, he challenged *Deity* itself, if he did exist, to manifest his power by striking the speaker dead on the spot. He was not stricken dead, and this was hailed as proof conclusive that there was no God. But, said Mr. F. we need not go to France to find Atheists—they exist in our own country. If newspaper accounts are to be credited, even at this day, public lectures are delivered in the City of New York to prove that there is no God. They are as yet few in number in our country, but we know not how soon they may become numerous. We have seen them overrun France, a country where science and civilization flourished: and though there may be no danger of their overrunning our country, still, said Mr. F I am for giving such wretches no encouragement, by permitting them to hold office or trust in a Christain community. If this be bigotry, I again say, that I am willing to be called a bigot. The next clause of the 32d section that I shall notice, said Mr. F. is that, which excludes *Deists* from civil office. The celebrated Dr. Johnson, sometimes called the Giant of English literature, had a great aversion to Deists. He had no faith in their honesty. He once remarked, if he should know of a Deist being at the same table with himself, he would caution the landlady to take care of her silver spoons. I do not think as badly of Deists as Dr. Johnson did, said Mr. F. for I believe there may be highly honorable and honest men of that description, but at the present time, he was not disposed to encourage Deism by expunging from the Constitution the limited disability imposed on its professors. We live in a Christian country—our Laws and Institutions in general, are based on the maxims and principles of the Christian Religion, and why, should we encourage those, who ridicule and deny the truth of this Religion? What other system of Religion ever yet received by man, can compare with ours? Where has civil liberty, human happiness, the arts and sciences of civilization flourished as in Christendom? In a temporal point of view alone, if we judge from its fruits, it is the best of all Religions; and, is it bigotry, then, to discountenance that class of men who deny this Religion, and would deprive the world of its manifold blessings? The wise and good of all civilized countries, since the commencement of the Christian era, have borne testimony to this Religion, and to him it appeared the height of folly and presumption for any one now, after the lapse of 18 centuries to deny "the divine authority" of the Holy Scriptures. Justly indeed, do such sceptics merit the sarcasm of a celebrated British Poet on an analagous subject:—

"Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce
HIS works unwise, of which the smallest part
Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?
As if upon a full proportion'd dome,
On swelling columns heav'd the pride of art!
A critic-fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
An inch around, with blind presumption bold,
Should dare to tax the structure of the whole!"

It is true, there have been some learned men who professed Deism, but generally Deists are of a different description. Dr. Halley was an Astronomer of some note, and a Deist. He once commenced ridiculing the Christian Religion in the presence of Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest of all Astronomers, and one of the best of men, when he was promptly checked by the latter. Doctor Halley, said Sir Isaac Newton, when you speak of Astronomy, I hear you with pleasure, for you have studied that science and understand it; but it gives me pain to hear you speak of the Christian system, which you never have studied; you know nothing about it. I have studied it, and know it to be true. Shall we, said Mr. F. go out of our way, to expunge from the Constitution an Article which imposes a small disability on a class of men who would willingly subvert that Religion, pronounced to be true by the good and great of every land?—That religion, on which all our civil institutions rest—the source of our blessings in this life and our happiness hereafter? If we were now adopting a Constitution in the first instance, then it might be a question whether this Article ought to be inserted. But such is not the case. We have a Constitution before us, and are merely amending it. To strike out this Article about Deists, would be a sort of declaration in favor of Deism. For one, therefore, he should vote against striking out.

The next clause of the 32d Section, is that which excludes from Civil Office, such as "hold Religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State." Certainly there cannot be much objection to this clause. No one can wish to see the enemies of civil liberty in possession of the offices of the State. The only objection that can possibly be raised to this clause is, that it is not sufficiently definite; he thought however, it never would be abused, and perhaps never be called into action. As no inconvenience has been felt from it, and as the prejudices of the people are in favor of retaining it, he saw no necessity for expunging it.

The only remaining clause in the 32d Section, is that which excludes from Civil Office all who deny the truth of the *Protestant* Religion. This clause, it is contended by some, was intended to exclude Roman Catholics from civil appointments, while others believe that it does not exclude that class of men. One thing is certain, from the commencement of the Government to this day, it never has been brought to bear against the Catholics—for we have seen every grade of office in the State, from Governor down to Constable, at one time or other, filled by men of the Catholic persuasion. As however, a difference of opinion seems now to exist on the subject, creating some doubt as to the true construction, we ought so to amend the Article as to make it more explicit. This, he thought, would be accomplished by striking out the word *Protestant*, and in place thereof, insert the word *Christian*. He believed that the people would be generally satisfied with this alteration, but any farther change would be going beyond what they expected, and would insure the rejection of all the Amendments. Some gentlemen consider this clause as a defect in the Constitution; nay, they say, a disgrace; but they cannot show where it has ever injured or disgraced any individual. Yet, because they do not like its phraseology, they are willing to jeopard all our labors in this Convention and for years past in bringing it about, by striking out the whole clause and section. For himself, he was not willing to give up *practical good* through fears of *ideal evils*. If any evil exists, it will be remedied by the proposed change, and thus far he was willing to go; but he was not willing to hazard all the Amendments, by expunging the whole Section.

Mr. OUTLAW hoped he should be permitted to make a few remarks. The gentleman who had just taken his seat seemed to address this Convention, as if he were the Defender of the Faith of the Christian Religion; and that without his protecting arm, it would be trodden under foot. For his part, he considered this a labor of supererogation: The Christian Religion is the work of God, and is therefore in no danger of giving way.

The argument brought forward by the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Fisher) and others, that there is no difference between annexing qualifications for office, and declarations that men entertaining certain religious opinions shall not be capable of holding office, is mere sophistry. For, in the one case, it is in the power of any man by industry and application, to attain office; but in the other, you render it impossible for a conscientious man, who refuses to give up his religious opinion, to enjoy the common right of others: for you require him either to believe what his conscience abhors and condemns, or to become an hypocrite and deny his faith. Is there, then, no difference between the two cases?

It is said, this 32d section was intended to restrain men of improper character from becoming officers of the Government; but is there no danger from it, of excluding the most pure and conscientious men? There certainly is danger, from the different expositions which have been given of the section by men learned in the law. Even if the word *Christian* be substituted for *Protestant*, he doubted whether the danger would be removed; for he said there was a numerous sect in some sections of this country called *Unitarians*, to whom a portion of the Calvinists deny the right of bearing the Christian name. Might not there possibly be an union formed of different sects for the purpose of persecuting their brethren who might differ in opinion from them in certain particulars? It is, for instance, the opinion of some, that the Quakers hold "religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State," as they restrain them from bearing arms even in time of war.—What security have we, if this clause remains, that this inoffensive sect may not hereafter become objects of persecution? He thought we had none, and therefore moved to strike from the section, the words, "or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State."

This motion being put, was negatived 57 votes to 39.

Governor BRANCH assured the gentleman from Buncombe that it would give him pleasure to travel in the same path with him in relation to this subject; but he could not conscientiously do so.

It is true that this 32d Article has lain dormant hitherto; but we have seen, from the excitement that has been made upon it in different sections of our country, that it is not dead, but sleepeth; and if we now enact it afresh, by refusing to rescind it, it may hereafter rise up in great strength.

The gentlemen from Cumberland and Rowan seem to think it was not intended to apply to Roman Catholics. He was of an entirely different opinion. He had no doubt it was intended to operate against that class of Christians. Nor did he think that one thousand men in this State could be found who entertained a different opinion.

He had voted for every proposition calculated to repeal this section or to amend it so as to render it less objectionable; but for the present proposition to strike out *one* word, to insert *another*, which did not, in his view, remove the great objection to it, he could not vote.

Mr. CARSON, from Burke, believed that no man was more honest in his course than the gentleman from Halifax. He, with that gentleman, had gone for the most liberal amendments to this section.—We were in favor of complete religious toleration. We have been defeated. But because we cannot obtain all the alterations we desire in this obnoxious Article, shall we refuse that which is in our power to get? If we cannot make room for the Jew, if he be thought worthy for office, let us not refuse the privilege for Christians of every denomination. His friend from Halifax believes that the Article in its present form excludes the Catholics. So he himself once thought, but he had changed his opinion. It would be well, however to settle that opinion, by agreeing to the report of the Committee of the whole.

The gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Toomer) has said this question, in relation to Catholics, is settled. But, said Mr. C. this Convention, by its action on the subject, has unsettled it. It is no longer a questiou at rest. The learned gentlemen from Halifax and Wake (Judges Daniel and Seawell) had both given it as their opinion that it was meant to exclude the Catholics. Though the section therefore might have been considered as a dead letter, it is now alive again, and must be treated as a living thing. He was willing, therefore, to take the proposed amendment to strike out the word *Catholic* and insert the word *Christian* in its place.

Mr. C. was surprized to hear gentlemen speak of throwing an Ægis about the Religion of the country. Does the Religion of our Saviour (asked Mr. C.) need any aid of man to protect it? No; it stands on the broad basis of Eternal Truth—on the Rock of Ages, and needs from us *belief* only. Why should the Protestants think ill of the Catholics because they differ from them in opinion? For when the Disciples of Jesus saw one casting out Devils in his name, they forbade him; but Jesus said, "forbid him not, for he that is not against us is for us." Again: when Peter asked our Saviour "what should be done with this man?" (John) he replied, "if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me."

Mr. COLLINS said, having been engaged in attending to the business of a Committee this morning, he did not come into the Convention till late. He was surprised to hear the gentleman from Halifax (Gov. Branch) say, that because he could not obtain any amendment to the obnoxious section before the Convention, that would open the door of office to every worthy man, whatever might be his Religious opinions, he would not vote for expunging the word *Catholic*, and inserting in its place that of *Christian*. Mr. C. said, that he had all along voted with the gentleman from Halifax for the most liberal amendments to this section; but having been hitherto defeated, he would be willing to adopt the one now before the Convention, as it would at all events put the question to rest, as to *Catholics* and all other Christians.

Mr. MOREHEAD said, he should have remained silent on this subject, had it not been for the severe censures cast upon all who were in favor of retaining this 32d section in the Constitution. His feelings had been much excited, but he had endeavored to keep them down. He would, however, venture to make a few remarks on the subject.

Because we are in favor of retaining in the Constitution something like a Test for office, we are charged with bigotry and illiberality. In every Constitution, said he, certain qualifications are made necessary for office. In the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, certain qualifications are provided for the members of both Houses, and why not place some guard against inroads on the Religion of our country? We, the other day, refused to a class of free men the right of voting, because the colour of their skin happened to differ from ours. Why was that done? Not because it was just, but because it was expedient. But when we prefer keeping a guard upon our Religious rights in the Constitution, we are called illiberal, bigots, fanatics, &c. Mr. M. could not say that he was a Christian, because he had made no profession to be such; but he was as free from bigotry or fanaticism as any one.

If no care is to be taken to preserve the sanctity of Religion in our country, why keep up the custom of administering oaths? Why administer an oath to an Atheist? He would not be bound by it. It had been said that there were no such beings in the country. He believed there were many such. He was therefore in favor of retaining the section in question. If any amendment were to be made to it, he should prefer that offered by the gentleman from Wilkes, and now under consideration. He agreed with the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Toomer) that it had been settled by the highest authority, that the 32d Article did not exclude Roman Catholics from office, since the General Assembly had recently selected a distinguished gentleman of that profession to fill one of the highest offices on our Judicial Bench. He had been admitted to his seat without a single whisper of objection from any quarter, but on the contrary, with the general approbation of the whole country. Mr. M. added that he wished every man in North Carolina could have heard the able defence and explanation which the gentleman from Craven (Judge Gaston) had given to the Convention, of the Roman Catholic Religion. He wished it, because he was satisfied that it had been greatly misrepresented and misunderstood. He knew that it was generally believed in the part of the country, in which he was best acquainted, that the Catholics here owed allegiance to the Pope. He was glad to hear this positively contradicted by the gentleman from Craven.

He would add another remark in relation to what had fallen from the gentleman from Buncombe some days ago, in relation to the late Rev Dr. David Caldwell, of his county. Mr. M. said, there never was a truer Whig than Dr. Caldwell, nor one that had the good of his country more at heart. He mentioned several striking instances of his ardent zeal during the Revolutionary struggle, in evidence of this fact.

Governor SWAIN said, he was far from saying any thing derogatory to the character of Dr. Caldwell. He believed him to have been every thing that the gentleman from Guilford had represented him to be. All that he had said referred to his zeal for propagating the Presbyterian doctrines in preference to any other.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Resolution reported by the Committee of the whole, and carried 74 votes to 51.

Commencement at Princeton College.—The annual anniversary exercises occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The interest of the occasion, and the fame of the annual orators, brought together a larger company than any which has been convened in many years; and it is not too much to say that the best anticipations were completely realized. The address before the Societies on Tuesday afternoon, by the Hon. Wm. Gaston, of N. C. occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, and it was listened to by an immense audience, in the large marquee, erected for the purpose in the campus of the College, with unwearied attention. It is thirty-nine years since Mr. Gaston was graduated, and the reflections of the speaker in thus returning to the scenes of his early associations and studies, constituted an exordium of thrilling and delightful interest. That the long interval has been nobly and profitably occupied, was made abundantly manifest, during the course of the oration, by the lessons of instruction and wisdom which it embodied. We are happy to say that the address is to be published. The remarks concerning the times in which we live—the growing spirit of insubordination—and the fearfully diminishing reverence for the Constitution and Laws of the Country, deserve to be stereotyped, and sent into every American household.

Of Mr. Biddle's oration before the Alumni of the college, on Wednesday, it would be difficult to speak in just terms, without incurring the suspicion of extravagance from those who did not enjoy the privilege of hearing it. As a copy was solicited for publication at a subsequent meeting of the Association, it will suffice for the present to say, that it more than fulfilled the expectations of those who were most familiar with the rich, polished, and powerful eloquence, the high classical attainments, and sound practical wisdom of the man. In the strong language of perhaps the most eminent living jurist of our country, present on the occasion, it was "transcendantly excellent."

Mr. Biddle also commenced with a beautiful and touching reference to his early connection with the College, 34 years ago: and his retrospect upon the interval will be found to be, when published, one of the most eloquent commentaries upon the revolutions and mutations of time, and the instability and uncertainty of all human affairs, which have been written for human instruction. The chief part of the address, however, (which occupied less than an hour,) was addressed to the young men about to enter upon the active duties of society; with special reference to their duties as American citizens. 'Personal independence of character,' the stern and enlightened personal integrity which is above and beyond all sinister influences; which is neither to be seduced by popular favor, subdued by power, or overawed by the *mendax infamia* of the press, was powerfully exhibited as the essential attribute of a worthy American citizen. It is this noble characteristic which distinguishes the statesman from the demagogue: the genuine patriot from the time-serving, people-worshipping placeman.—Never before, we venture to say, were the two characters more ably or efficaciously contrasted and exhibited.

Newark Daily Adv.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen, viz: the Hon. WM. GASTON, Nicholas Biddle, Smith Thompson, and Reuben H. Walworth,—that of D. D. upon Robert Hallet, of Highbury College, England, and John N. Campbell, of Albany.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We would willingly have avoided publishing the letter of Mr. Adams, which appears in our columns to-day; but as it finds a place in every newspaper, and moreover forms no uninteresting incident in the politics of the day, it would savor of affectation in us to withhold it from the readers of this journal. In giving it a place in our columns, we feel called upon to make one, and only one, remark. With the congratulations which Mr. Adams is pleased to offer to Mr. Pearce, on his victory over Mr. Burgess, we have nothing to say. In this he has exercised a right common to every citizen; and neither on the manner nor the occasion of its exercise, in this instance, do we feel it to be our province to animadvert. But as members of the Whig party, and amongst the sincerest of the supporters of Mr. Adams, so long as he was a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, we feel the unkindness with which that party is spoken of by him: and we must say, that, whatever may be its faults, it is chargeable with no infidelity to him, and at his hands merits rebuke or censure least of all

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FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. John Q. Adams.—The Newport Herald of the Times publishes the following remarkable letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Pearce, the late Jackson candidate for Congress in Rhode Island, and the successful competitor against Mr. Burges, the Whig candidate. The party which Mr. Adams describes as having been struggling for the last two years to break down Mr. Pearce, is the same which struggled with the same zeal, when Mr. Adams was last a candidate for the Presidency, to elect him to that office, and with the same success in the result, though they succeeded in obtaining for him the vote of their own State.

Quincy, Sept. 7, 1833.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the town of Quincy upon the evil report of the Rev. William M. Cornell, to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and as further evidence that the inhabitants of Quincy are not so graceless as Mr. Cornell represented them to be. I ask your acceptance, also, of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the first congregational church and society in the town, upon the recent settlement of a colleague to their Pastor, after thirty five years of faithful service by him in this land of desolations.

I heartily congratulate you upon your re-election to Congress. Although upon many important public measures I differed widely in opinion from you in the last Congress, and, although I do not flatter myself that we shall agree much better in the next, I am yet convinced that the party which has been these two years struggling to break you down, the base compound of Hartford Convention Federalism and Royal Arch Masonry, is so rotten with the corruption of both its elements, that I hail with joy the victory you have achieved over it. I rejoice also that the People have repaired the injustice done by the same party to Mr. Sprague, and have returned him to Congress as your colleague. Of that party treachery is so favorite an instrument, that I have heard Mr. Burges complain that they have used it even with him. It is their nature and their vocation. I welcome the result of your election as a pledge that their chalice is returning to their own lips. They betrayed Mr. Burges, by not electing him to the Senate of the United States. Their own organ in Providence charges the loss of his election to the House upon their treachery. So will it, and so mote it always be. They have no honest principle to keep them together. Their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principle than themselves.

Towards Mr. Burges himself, I cherish a friendly feeling; for, governed as he is by impulses, and utter as he is in the indulgence of his sarcastic humour, he has brilliant parts, a classical taste, occasional flights of eloquence, and too much honesty for his party. I deeply regretted the division between him and you, and lamented still more his open electioneering speeches against you. In my humble opinion, public men debase themselves by personal electioneering *against* each other. The depositaries of public trusts should be ashamed to make themselves the scavengers of a party. Mr. Burges suffered himself to be so used by the party to which he belonged. Verily he has his reward. They have paid him in kind.

I have taken as much interest in the Rhode Island elections, as in those of my own State, since the excitement on the Masonic controversy has had so much influence upon them. What the politics of the State may be hereafter, or what yours in Congress will be, I do not conjecture; but I hope they may be such as to promote the cause of sound principles, good morals, and the *Union*.

I am, with great regard, your friend and servant.
J. Q. ADAMS.

DUTEE J. PEARCE, Esq., Newport, R. I.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.

Caldwell's new theatre is likely to exceed our anticipations on account of the buildings attached to it. He will not only have erected the most splendid, spacious, and commodious Theatre in the country, but he will have connected with it an arcade for dry goods and other stores; also a hotel, a restaurat, a bath house, and (we believe) a cigar divan, similar to those of London and Paris. He will have excellent boudoirs attached to his dress circle in the theatre, with fine saloons—his baths will be about 40, of marble and tin—his restaurat will contain refreshments of all kinds at every hour till midnight—his hotel will contain about 100 separate rooms for single gentlemen—and his cigar divan will contain all the principal periodicals of the day, with chess and backgammon boards, liquors, coffee and cigars; and afford an excellent rendezvous for merchants, loungers, and travellers.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 6.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet *Sally*, from Havre, we have Paris papers of 1st Sept. and Havre of the 2d, with London dates of the 29th Aug., three days later than before received from the latter place.

There have been troubles in Madrid, of which some particulars have been heretofore given. Tranquility was, however, restored.

In England all eyes are intent upon the breach which now seems inevitable between the Lords and Commons.

In the sitting of the House of Lords on the 27th, Lord *Melbourne* moved the rejection of some of the most significant amendments made to the Corporation bill, particularly that respecting the pecuniary qualifications for eligibility, and that which vested in Aldermen their seats for life.—Lords Ellenborough, Haddington, and Lyndhurst, opposed the motion, which was lost—89 *for* it, 160 *against* it. Lord Melbourne then said, he could not anticipate the assent of the Commons to any of the amendments; and Lord Brougham, in a speech frequently interrupted, spoke of the inevitable rejection of the life clause, which he characterized as odious and fatal.

The bill, with its amendments, was sent down to the Commons on the 28th, but could not be discussed there before the list, as it was necessary to reprint it with the Lord's amendments.

Many petitions have already been presented to the Commons, urging them not to give way to the Lords. When the bill from the House of Lords was announced, and the word *amendments* was uttered, loud laughter burst forth from the majority, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "It will be expedient, I think, to postpone the discussion till the bill and amendments are printed, which cannot well be before Monday. It is impossible to proceed with too much caution in the Municipal Corporation's Bill, for it is the most important measure submitted to Parliament since the Reform Bill. Dissenting to the delay which I propose, the House will have time to prepare itself in a calm, firm, but resolute decision on the amendments proposed by the other House." (loud cheering.)

The Duke of Nemours is in London, and was received with much distinction. The report that he intended a visit to the young Queen of Portugal, is contradicted.

Paris seems quiet enough, and little is said in papers of *Fieschi*, whose accomplices, if he had any, are not yet discovered. A *M. Pepin*, an Ex-Captain of the National Guard, had been arrested on suspicion of having had some connection with *Fieschi*, but had escaped after his arrest. This is the thirty-second instance, says a Paris paper, of the escape of prisoners from arrest. *M. Pepin* subsequently wrote to the House of Peers to say he would surrender himself whenever the period for his trial arrived.

In consequence M. Gisquet, Prefet of Police, "tured," says the Havre paper of the 1st Sept., "of seeing prisoners, committed on this charge, escape, *escaped* this morning himself."

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill, which was read once, for the relief of the *Irish Clergy*. This is a provisional bill, to meet the contingency of the possible loss, between the two houses, of the *Irish Church Bill*, in which case the Irish Clergy would be left without revenue.

PARIS, 29th Aug.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday closed the discussion on the law of the press, and adopted it with almost all the amendments proposed by the Committee. The vote was, *for* the law 226, *against* it 153. The security required to be found in advance, by a daily paper in Paris, was fixed, on the proposition of *Firmin Didot*, at 100,000f. [$20,000.]

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, dated 5th August.—Flour is too high with you to send here; the French from Marseilles, has taken the place of American, and is now selling at from 5¼ to $5 3-4 per bbl. of 196 lbs. English.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York American, dated,

HAVRE, Sept. 1.

This is the season when those in the cotton trade should give orders to purchase on your side the water. But we know not what to be at. The article by the last advices was too high to leave any hope of profit here. Our prices have fallen lately, but are still nominally too high to give profit to the manufacturer. Sales now made are on a small scale. The planter is making too much money; there is little chance left for the dealers. The number of ships ordered to Liverpool, which were destined for this port, has depressed that market also. We pause, too, on another account; the twenty-five millions—how, and when, is it to be settled? We can get no satisfactory account of what has been done to put this affair at rest. It is not probable your Government will explain, further than it has done, by approving and publishing the approval of Mr. Livingston's conduct. But it would appear that Mr. Livingston has displeased more than Gen. Jackson in his message; the pique is against him. We are vexed to see the marked reception he has had upon his return home No wonder he has been taken *engrippe*, for he has had the talent to place in strong *relief* conduct which cannot be reviewed with satisfaction by the parties concerned. It is lamentable, however, to think that the prosperity of two nations may be compromised, perhaps the peace interrupted, by a fit of *bouderie*. It is to be hoped better heads will govern America; that your statesmen will find means of humoring our pouting *hommes d'etat*, without committing the true dignity or interest of the Nation, and thus merit the gratitude of both countries.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

The Comet may be seen at any time after dark in the early part of the evening. It may be found at 7 o'clock, in a line between the North Star and the constellation Ursa Major, or the Dipper, as it is commonly called.

Fayetteville Temperance Society.—The following persons have been delegated to represent this Society in the "Southern Temperance Convention" which will assemble in this town on the 4th of next month:—David Anderson, Esq., Rev. Tracy R. Walsh, Rev. Simeon Colton, Col. Chas. McAlister, Rev. Jas. W. Douglass, James H. Hooper, Esq., Rev. John H. Pearce, D. A. Davis, Esq., B. Rose, Esq.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the large sale of Groceries that will take place by Thos. Sandford & Co., on Wednesday the 21st inst. See their advertisement on our first page.

Melancholy Suicide.—A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body of Isaac Lavery at the Jackson Hotel in this place, on Tuesday evening last—their verdict, "that the aforesaid Isaac Lavery came to his death by a wound or wounds inflicted by himself, on the left side of his throat, with a pen-knife or razor, about 5 o'clock P. M. this day."

Mr. Lavery has resided in this town between three and four years, and was a Tailor by trade. He had been in ill health for some time. At the moment he committed the act it is supposed he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by fever.

Maryland Election.—CONGRESS.—We have full returns from all the districts except two.

In the first district John N. Steele (Whig) is re-elected.

In the 2d, incomplete returns gives Pierce (W.) 2560, and Grason (V. Buren) 2562. The remaining returns will probably increase the majority of the latter.

In the 3d district, James Turner (Whig) is re-elected.

In the 4th (double) district, Messrs. McKim and Howard (Van Buren) are elected.

In the 5th, George C. Washington (W.) is elected.

In the 6th district, it is reported that Mr. Thomas (Van Buren) is re-elected.

In the 7th, Mr. Jenifer (Whig) has beaten Mr. Stoddert (Adm.) by a large majority.

We learn by the N. Intelligencer of this morning that the Congressional Election in Maryland has resulted in the choice of five Whigs and three Van Buren men, viz.—*Whigs*, John N. Steeple, Jas. A. Pearce, James Turner, Geo. C. Washington, Daniel Jenifer.—*Van Buren*, Ben. C. Howard, Isaac McKim, Francis Thomas.

Pennsylvania.—The election for Governor and State Legislature takes place in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. The election for inspectors was held on Friday last. We have received the following returns:

In the city of Philadelphia, the Ritner (Whig and Anti-Masonic) ticket was elected in every Ward—Majority in the whole city over both the Wolf and Muhlenberg tickets, 2196.

In the Northern Liberties, the Whigs carried six out of seven wards—the Muhlenberg men took one ward.

In Southwark, the Wolf men carried their judges against the Whigs and Muhlenbergers.

In Moyamensing, the Wolf men were defeated.

In Penn Township, the Whigs carried three wards and the Muhlenbergers one.

In Kensington, the Wolf men had all the wards but one.

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald says, "From every part of the country from which information has come to us, the result of the election for Assessors and Inspectors has been similar to what it was in this city—unexpected majorities for the Whig tickets.

FROM THE RALIGH REGISTER.

Alabama.—The Van Burenites have been crowing most lustily since the election of Clement C. Clay, as Governor of this State. To show how little it takes to elate them, we annex an extract from an Address to the people issued by the Governor, *since his election*. If there be any thing in the passage quoted, to justify the Caucusites in claiming Governor Clay as one of "the faithful," then their discernment must be infinitely more acute than our's; for

"Optics sharp it needs, I ween,
To see, what is not to be seen."

"Although I do not know that I shall be implicated in relation to the Baltimore Convention, it may not be improper for me to say a word or two, in anticipation of such an attempt. I have had nothing to do with that Convention. I had no agency or participation in getting it up or carrying it on I do not consider its acts or nominations obligatory on the people—more especially those who did not participate in it. I disapprove most decidedly, of some things that were done by the Convention; and among which I will mention, particularly, that of suffering an individual to act and vote in that body without any apparent authority from the people, whom he attempted to represent, and the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The first intelligence of the nomination received in this place was a postscript from a Baltimore paper, simply stating who had been nominated, and by what number of votes respectively. Without knowing how others might act on the subject, I declared at once, that I could not support Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, nor can I yet suppose that a state of things will occur that will induce me to do so."

A Picture.—A fulsome eulogist of Mr. Van Buren in a recent essay in an Administration print, speaks of his mind as "acute, prompt and powerful." So it is, and yet, he has not the intellect to grasp or to comprehend the great interests of a mighty nation. The dimensions of his own State and its concerns were too enlarged for his powers. His experience of the past begins and ends with his own career. For any valuable or enobling purpose, History has not to him "unrolled her ample pages."—He has never explored the foundations of national grandeur and prosperity—has never studied the means which tend to aggrandize a country—or learned upon what basis the permanent and durable happiness of the Nation must repose. He may predict with confidence the results of political contests; he may suggest the means of silencing a troublesome opponent; but of that lofty quality of the mind which prompts to great enterprizes—which soaring above the concerns of the individual or the hour, looks to mankind and futurity, he is profoundly ignorant. He is incurably selfish—the interests he aims to promote are his own—the objects he labors to accomplish are confined and narrow. Such a man may guide a horde of greedy expectants, stimulate their activity and direct their movements, so as to operate beneficially to himself, but such a man is not, cannot be a STATESMAN.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate.

[EXTRACT.]

GEN. HARRISON AND JUDGE WHITE.—The efforts that are making by the Whig presses to give Harrison a conspicuous position in relation to the next Presidency, indicate a gross ignorance of public sentiment at the South, and the same rash and reckless precipitation of movement which has usually characterized the course of the opposition. Whatever may be the individual and political merits of Gen. Harrison, no possible contingency can, in our humble judgment, arise which can elevate him to the Presidency.

It must be conceded by every man who has observed with a close and unprejudiced eye the signs of the times, that, to defeat Martin Van Buren, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished," the *South* must have a leading and controlling influence in the approaching Presidential contest. The South, with Virginia at her head, constitutes the grand *Republican* lever of the nation. She is the source, the origin, and the main column of defence to those principles which form the land marks of *original* Jeffersonian democracy. A democracy, by the way, which differs in every respect from the selfish and arrogant bantling, which was nursed and dandled in Albany, and newly baptized in the *immaculate* fount at Baltimore.

Such being the creed which guides, sustains, and governs the course of political action at the South, to which, in every great struggle, she has almost uniformly adhered, can she be brought, in any probable event, to give her suffrage to Gen. Wm. H. Harrison? We are decidedly of opinion that she cannot. However mortifying it may be to the unthinking and infatuated supporters of Gen. Harrison, his standard can never be made to float in safety and triumph in a single southern State. For the South never will unite with the West in support of Gen. Harrison, nor with the north in support of Mr. Webster. In thus speaking of General Harrison's prospects for the Presidency, we mean no disparagement to his moral and intellectual qualifications. He has filled many important stations honorably to himself, and beneficially to his country. And he is to be admired for his modest, unobtrusive, and patriotic disposition. But we are discussing what we conceive to be the true condition of public sentiment, and we regard it as indicating any thing but a reasonable hope of success to the Western candidate.

Mail Fines.—The following extracts from the Post Master General's weekly abstract of the decisions in his department, is taken from the Globe of the 1st inst:

Ordered, That R. W. Tate, Contractor on the route from Greenville to Asheville, N. C., be fined five dollars for failure to arrive at Asheville on the 8th of July last.

Ordered, That a fine of twenty dollars be imposed on Bela Cook, Contractor on the route from Woodville, Mi. to Alexandria, La. for failure of the mail at Fort Adams, on the 10th Aug. 1835.

Ordered, That Messrs. Avery, Backus, Saltmarsh & Co., Contractors on the route from Halifax to Fayetteville, and on the route from Tarborough to Fayetteville, be fined sixty dollars for returning to Fayetteville three different times, a Canvass bag of papers for the North; the last return being on the 4th September, 1835. Also that they be fined forty dollars for leaving behind two canvass bags for the South, on the 20th of August last.

Texas.—The following extracts from a letter, dated at Montville, Austin's Colony, Texas, August 12th, will be interesting, we think, to many of our readers:

"The various revolutions in Mexico have not disturbed us in this part of Texas. We have not been called on to pay any taxes, or in any way to contribute to the expenses of the Government. There is not a Catholic priest in Austin's Colony, and we are at public liberty to worship God according to the dictates of our consciences. We have been informed that Santa Anna has overturned the constitution, and established a military government in its stead, re-established *exclusively* the Roman Catolic Religion, and throughout Mexico disarmed the inhabitants.

"We have had rumors that he intends introducing a military government among us, and sending his soldiers and satellites here to disarm us, and compel us all to submit to his rule. The inhabitants are resolved to resist any attempt to bring us under their domination or military despotism, and we are confident that we shall be able to put down any force that may be brought against us. I cannot, however, believe that General Santa Anna, with his knowledge of the character of the North Americans, will ever attempt to wrest from us our liberties He knows that we are well supplied with good rifles, and know how to use them."

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An act to prevent the circulation of seditious publications, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall knowingly bring into the State, with an intent to circulate or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, or the circulation or publication within the State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, whether written or printed in or out of the State, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy or resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy or resistance, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall for the first offence be imprisoned not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the court; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall by words endeavor to excite in any slave or slaves or free negro or person of color a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy or rebellion, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in any court having cognizance thereof shall be sentenced to receive thirty nine lashes upon his or her bare back and be imprisoned for one year; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

Temperance Convention.—At a recent meeting of the Managers of the North Carolina State Temperance Society, the following persons were appointed Delegates to the Southern Temperance Convention, to be held in the Town of Fayetteville, commencing on the 4th day of November next, viz: Hon. H. Potter, John Owen, F. Nash, A. Venable and J. W. Norwood, Esquires, and Rev. Messrs. Hooper, Reid, Harding, Wait and Graham.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Hon. HENRY L. PINCKNEY, was a short time since invited to deliver an Address before the Bible Society of the Hampden and Sidney College of Virginia, and the Philanthropic Society of the University of North Carolina, have selected him to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of that Institution.

These flattering compliments from the citizens of sister States, must have the strongest tendency to cherish the happiest international affection among our commonwealths.

Charleston Mercury.

Pennsylvania Canal Tolls.—The total amount of tolls collected on the Pennsylvania State Canals, from the 1st November, 1834, to the 3d October, 1835, are stated in the last Harrisburg Chronicle at $625,480 55. The receipts by the incorporated Schuylkill Canal Company, for the same period, are stated at about $330,000; those of the Union Canal Company at $120,000; and those of the Lehigh Canal Company at $68,000. Thus showing the aggregate receipts for the year, on the State works, and the three great corporations, to amount to *eleven hundred and forty-three thousand* dollars. It is also evident, by comparison, that the tolls, both on the public and private works, are largely on the increase.—Truly, the Key Stone State is going ahead in the important and profitable work of internal improvement.

HOLT's great Hotel, in New York, including all the fixtures, furniture, &c. was sold at auction, on Thursday last, for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. It was struck off to Levi Disbrow. It is said that the property, including furniture, &c. cost Mr. Holt upwards of $300,000.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.

On Wednesday, Thompson, of the Mexican armed schooner Correo, was lodged in jail; but we learn he was liberated yesterday, in consequence of his appealing to the Mexican Consul here, and showing his orders from the Mexican Government to cruise on the coast of Texas to prevent contraband trade. He is still, however, to be tried in the District Court of the United States, before Judge Harper, and is temporarily free on giving bail.

Murrell's attempted Rescue.—The Alabama Mercury, of the 16th September, says: "We have been shewn a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Tennessee, which states that a daring attempt has been made to liberate Murrell from the State Penitentiary. The letter says that four or five hundred strangers gradually, and seemingly without concert, appeared in Nashville; but that the influx was so great as to excite suspicions, and eventually public opinion settled down into the belief that they were confederates of that arch fiend Murrell, which suspicion was soon confirmed by an unsuccessful attempt at his liberation. The letter states that about four hundred were under arrest and undergoing trial for their participation in the matter, and that a number had already been sentenced for various periods, to the penitentiary."

NOT BAD!—Prof. Silliman of Yale College, is said to be often quite facetious during his lectures. One day the celebrated Dr. Hare of Philadelphia was present in the Professor's laboratory when he was experimenting to the class. 'This,' said he to the students as he held up some chemical compound, 'is as fine as a *Hair e*' casting a significant glance at the same time toward the erudite Doctor. 'Very well said, for a Silly man, remarked Hare, and so he turned the laugh back upon the learned Professor.

Northampton Cour.

At a late celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, a poor man offered the following toast: "Here is a health to *Poverty*, it sticks to a man when all other friends forsake him."

Revenue of the State.—We understand every Sheriff in the State settled his Public Accounts with the proper Officers, the present year, within the time prescribed by law.

Ral. Reg.

Columbus, Geo. Sept. 24.

We are happy to be able to state that the enrollment of the Creek Indians for emigration is going on rapidly, and a large body, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Agent, will be ready to move in a short time. This will open a large tract of fine land to the white emigrant, which we have no doubt will be readily settled. Much praise is due to the agent and his assistants for their enterprise and exertions in enrolling and making necessary preparations for the emigration of these sons and daughters of the forest.

A Spanish slave schooner, having on board 394 Africans, was captured some weeks ago by the British brig of war Serpent.

The Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the "free States" of Ohio and Maine, have both adopted formal resolutions, disclaiming all connection with the Abolitionists, and unequivocally denouncing their proceedings.

MARRIED,

In Duplin County, at the residence of Dr. Jas. G Dickson, on the evening of the 8th Oct., by the Rev. A. McIver, Mr. DAVID RUSSELL, of Vernon, Ala., to Miss LUCY J. DICKSON.

In Montgomery County, on the evening of the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, Mr. WM P. KENDALL, of Wadesborough, to Miss. ELIZA RANDLE.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday night last, in the 60th year of his age, the Hon HENRY SEAWELL, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State.

COMMUNICATED.

On Wednesday Evening, 30th ultimo, at his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. aged about 51 years, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., for 15 or 20 years, Sheriff of said County.

The deceased, called on business to Anson Superior Court on the 14th ult., while at Wadesboro', complained of illness, and, as though conscious that his attack would be serious, endeavoured to reach home before his strength should fail him; but being unable to effect this purpose, stopped with a kind relative on the way, from whence he was removed home on the second day—his family hearing of his sickness having sent for him. The best medical skill was brought to his relief, and for awhile seemed successfully to combat his disease; but that aid, through solicitous attention, confinement around his bed and consequent loss of sleep, becoming likewise diseased, was withdrawn, and before other medical assistance could be procured, the enemy became so firmly fastened upon his vitals that his ravages could not be stayed, nor the sad catastrophe averted! Death had claimed him for his own, and, despite the combined efforts of medical ingenuity, the kind services and attentions of a devoted family and numerous friends, and the secret aspirations for his recovery of hundreds of acquaintances, with ruthless and unpitying hands, triumphantly bore off his victim, and proudly proclaimed that "the place which knew him now should know him no more forever!" From his first attack, he seemed conscious that his "sickness was unto death," and met the sad event with cheerful resignation. Indeed, how could he else? Or rather, what was there in *it* to "intimidate or make him afraid"? Certainly the recollection of leaving behind him a beloved family, consisting, with the exception of an only son-in-law, of several motherless daughters, who were wont to lean upon him as their only parent, their kind protector and guide, was calculated, and no doubt had that effect, to enkindle a wish or even solicitude to remain; but, in view of futurity, reviewing his whole eventful life, what act could memory fasten upon, or conscience detect, and stamp as vile? And whence comes *fear* or *dread* to a mind proudly conscious of the purity of its every motive, as every act? But, happily, we are not left in this instance, to pronounce of the *tree* only by its *fruit*: for, if dying expressions can be credited, we have in them concurrent testimony, and a certain assurance that there was naught beyond the veil through which he was passing that threatened him harm—for to the interrogatories of a pious female relative upon this subject, he replied, "that he had no fears from death and was willing to die." And the manner in which he went off beautifully harmonized with this expression. His afflicted family mourns, and surely, regarding the ties of affection thus sundered and loss thus sustained, they have much cause to mourn, but it should be some consolation that they have the sympathies of an almost innumerable circle of friends and acquaintances to accompany them in the deep retirement of their mourning.

We shall, by no means, attempt in this notice to chronicle the many virtues and acts of kindness, beneficence and charity of the deceased; for they spring up to the lively recollection of thousands of friends and acquaintances, and we may add, hundreds of strangers with whom he has had intercourse, at the bare mention of his name; and have a place upon the tablets of their hearts engraven in characters more legible, eloquent and enduring, than embodied in an obituary notice; but we would simply allude, in confirmation of their existence, to the deep gloom which at this time enshrouds the countenances, and influences the actions, not only of his near relatives and neighbours, but that of the whole of his native county; and which shall similarly affect hundreds of others scattered over the South and far West, yet ignorant of the melancholy event, as they shall, one after one, receive the distressing news: and also, to the manner in which the sad tidings of his death was received by those holding the Superior Court of this County, which was at that time in session: and for this purpose we have been permitted to take the following copy from the Minutes of said Court, where stands the record in plain characters surrounded by imposing marks of mourning:

"* * * * * * * * a member of this Bar rose, and in a feeling manner, announced to the Court, the death of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq'r, for many years Sheriff of this County: whereupon, through respect to the memory of the deceased and in testimony of the estimation in which he is held, and for the further purpose of enabling the Members and Officers of this Court to attend his funeral and interment, Court adjourned to to-morrow, 10 o'clock. *October* 1, 1835."

His Funeral Sermon was pronounced from his residence by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair of the Methodist E. Church, to a numerous and deeply affected auditory.—"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

In Sampson County, on the 28th ult., Miss LUCY JANE CARR, aged 20 years. Possessing a pleasing exterior, fine intellectual endowments and a *heart sincere*, she was well calculated to beguile the pathway of her fellow pilgrims of many of its thorns and briers. But HE who reigneth in righteousness saw it was not good for her to be here,—he sent his messenger to bid her come home—she obeyed and winged her way to Paradise. Those who knew her best, loved her most. Our friend sleepeth!—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Also, on the 8th, D. G. McRae's Lighter Black Bird from Ann Smith, with Dry Goods, Iron, &c., for Blake & Steel, and G. & L. Hurlbutt, of this place; Dr. W. B. Holt, J. L. Hargrave, S. & J. L. Hargrave, Pinkston & Roberts, and Falls & Franklin of the interior.

ARRIVED, Oct. 9, boats Packet and Water Witch, with Goods for Hart & Fuller, John Munn, J. Millar, Wm. S. Latta, Jeremiah Kyle, John C. Latta, S. W. Murley, C. J. Orrell, Yarbrough & Ray, Wm. C Cook, Th. Sandford & Co, of this place, and Wm. Murphey, R. C. Hattaway, of the interior.

Also, on the 10th, boat Anna Pink, with Goods for Wm. S Latta, John Munn, Hart & Fuller, W. C. Cook, C. T Haigh, Stark & Pearce.

DEPARTED, on the 12th, boat Packet, with Cotton, for Stark & Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, Lewis Brown, Curtis & Myrover, C. T. Haigh.

Also, on the same day, boat Anna Pink, with Cotton, for Curtis & Myrover, Stark & Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, Ch. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, and Arch'd Campbell.

Also, on the 12th, D. O'Hanlon's boats Lady of the Lake and Union, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, J. M. Dobbin, C. T. Haigh, H. Horn, Joseph Baker, Hall & Johnson, J. C Latta, G. W. McDonald, G & L. Hurlbutt, A. Campbell, L. Brown, S. T. Hawley and Geo. McNeill, of this place; and for D. H. Cress, M. Chambers, C. W. & E. R. Harress, Rufus Reed, John Murphy, Mebane & Moring, S. Lemly & Son, Armstrong, Mebane & Co., S. S. Backwood, James McKesson & Son, T. & J. Cowan, M. Brown, Wm. Cochran, H. W. Watson, J. Henshaw, M. Shaw, G. W. Brown, J. M. & J. Allen, M. Holt, McAdo & Scott, Gillespie & Cowan, R & R. Faucett, Phifer & Moss, A Dockery, Wm. Murphey, Henry Murphey, and J. C. Palmer of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 13.			
Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13½ a 14	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

☞ The Fall Term in Donaldson Academy commenced on the 7th of the present month

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58 3t.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MR. SEBASTIAN BARTH, his Four Sons & Co, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that they will give a

PUBLIC CONCERT

This Evening, at the Masonic Hall.

Admittance 50 Cents, Tickets to be had at the Lafayette Hotel.

October 13, 1835.

THOMAS GRIMES, (STONE MASON,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has returned, and will make this place his permanent residence. He offers his services in the line of his business to such as may wish to employ him. His charges, as usual, will be moderate—such as will suit the times.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58 6w

For Sale,

90 Hhds good retailing MOLASSES,
10 hhds common ditto,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Coffee, various qualities,
8 hhds. Porto Rico Sugars,
100 casks Lime,
100 pieces Cotton Bagging, &c. &c.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 13, 1835. 58 5w.

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, October 20, 1835, will be sold at our Auction Store, for approved Notes at 3 and 4 months,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS, SHOES, &c.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 12. 58 ts

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain BUTTER, put up by William Hale, Esq. and for sale by E. B. DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58 f

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to leave this place, offers his HOUSE and LOT for sale. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves, as I intend to sell the first opportunity. For terms apply to

J. B. WOLLARD.

October 13, 1835. 58 2w.

Notice to Merchants and Consignees.

WHEREAS, difficulties have arisen on the subject of the delivery of Goods at the Fayetteville Boat Landing, the undersigned, engaged in the transportation of Goods, in boats of various descriptions on the Cape Fear River, deem it proper to remind all whom it may concern, that their undertakings in transporting Goods from Wilmington on the River extend no farther than the Fayetteville Boat Landing. We therefore give this Public Notice, that after the delivery of Goods to the regularly licensed Town Wagons, Drays and Carts, and to all other vehicles used commonly for the transportation of Goods from the Fayetteville Boat Landing to the Town, that our undertaking is fully completed. Furthermore, we invite all persons who do not approve of this disposition of their Goods on their arrival at the Boat Landing, to come forward by themselves or by other persons whom they may authorise, and receive their Goods in person at the place of discharge. We hereby express our willingness to adopt any other plan for the delivery of Goods which Merchants and Consignees may think proper to adopt or suggest, so that the same may operate generally, and accomplish the desired end with the most beneficial consequences to all concerned, provided that no further burdens or inconvenience are thereby imposed upon us, to extend beyond the undertakings we are lawfully bound to perform, in the prosecution of the boating business on the Cape Fear River. After this Notice we decline the trouble of hunting up Goods which have been mis-delivered in Town, but express our willingness to give such information, at all times, as our Books may afford.

DOYLE O'HANLON,
P. I. TILLINGHAST,
HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1835. 58-3w.

The Voice of Experience

HAS spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Brieon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grevi ously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints

WM BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a simlar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J P Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blis erapplication, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance BESS being a *first rate seamstress,* was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE.

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46 5-6w4f.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cadys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W. & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interferenec in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School offer for sale that BEAUTIFUL LOT, including the entire square between Mumford Street and the Lafayette Hotel. Unless previously disposed of, it will be laid off into small parcels and sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th October next.

JAS H. HOOPER,
HENRY POTTER,
GEO. McNEILL, } *Committee.*

September 14, 1835 54 tf

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835 54tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed. For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835 45-tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14. 1834. 6tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 540 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23. 1835. 29-tf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do. White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.

Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 51tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

REMOVAL.

C. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.
ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835. 52-3m

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to W. C. C.

August 18 50tf

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Coach Makers

September 5, 1835 53tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John F. Holbrook, M D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council,* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST. Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-3N1.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street, ***Auction and Commission Business*** attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53 tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th. 1835 34tf

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

MR. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14. 50-2ms.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIRD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 45tf.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasboro'

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's Also,

640 acres. lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C P MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835 33tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N EUSH.
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19-tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE